North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1851. NO. 79.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six monthso and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NOTICE.

THAT on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at the town of Rockford, Surry county, N. C, the undersigned, as commissioners, will let out to the lowest bidder the building of a Court-house and Jail, to be built in *Dobson*, the new County site of Surry. Those wishing to undertake the building of either, can call on us in Rockford on Monday and Tuesday previous to that day, and we will furnish them with specifications of said buildings.

JACOB W. BROWER,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELIJAH THOMPSON,
Commissioners.

June 16, 1851. 873—td.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democratic Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situation for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P, Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

June 10th, 1851. 65—tf

N. B. It will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy.

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—ly.

Goods by Express.

I WOULD respectfully state to the Citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent Counties that having located an agent at Gaston, and also made an arrangement with the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. I shall hereafter be prepared to forward by Mail Train in the most punctual manner, any articles in my line, when they are not of too large a size to be handled inconveniently.

SAM'L. H. MARK'S,
Wholesale Confectioner.
Petersburg, Va.

June 21, 1851. 67—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants.

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and siste are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ¼, not listed.	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400.	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150.	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	18

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

LANDS FOR SALE
In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq, of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25
Children under 12 and Servants half price.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans, Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar, Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 23, 1850 8—tf.

Third Annual Fair of the
SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *vita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,
Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $ 150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,

6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.

26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,

A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.

Forks and Knives for table use,

A large assortment of Razors and Knives,

Plated Castors and Candlesticks,

Plated Waiters and Baskets,

Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,

Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,

Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,

Money Purses and Pocket Books,

Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,

Revolving Pistols, best quality,

Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.

Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. e are better prepared to repair all kinds of Wate and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their pur.ty, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paras o,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

Additional Supplies of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,

200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,

London chints, and curtain calicoes,

Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,

Laces, edgings and braids,

Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,

Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,

Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,

Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,

Navy drilling and brown linen,

Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,

Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,

Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,

Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,

Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,

Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the under, signed to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville.
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London s ze Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used most exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 *Doors below the Post Office.*

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the

Candy Making Business,

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

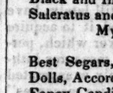
Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Gronnd,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy: Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low.

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks;
Black Grос De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety,
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Red Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans,
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va.

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 6, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	10 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	2 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 68—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma P. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," "Retribution," "Shannondale," &c

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE REPUBLICS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

In the July number of the Baptist Christian Review, there is a publication from the pen of L. G. Arnold, who has been an extensive traveller in South America, giving a particular account of the South American States. This information is highly interesting at this time to the general reader; but our limits do not permit us to lay the article, in extenso, before our readers, and we must content ourselves with a condensed summary of the information he gives.

La Plata declared her independence of Spain in 1816. *Uraguay*, which originally belonged to Brazil, formed one of the provinces in the confederacy of La Plata. In 1825, Brazil and La Plata went to war for Uraguay. The result was the separation of that province from the confederacy, and the formation by her of an independent government with a written constitution. Under this, Riveria was elected President in 1820. Oribe succeeded Riveria in the presidency, and he returned to his military command, from which he was soon after removed for misconduct. He then headed a rebellion, and drove Oribe from power. Oribe took refuge in Buenos Ayres, and Gen Rosas employed him to put down the revolt in La Plata. Backed by Rosas, he entered Uraguay with an Argentine army, and, in return, drove off Riveria; but the European powers (the guarantors of the independence of Uraguay) interfered to prevent Oribe from resuming the presidency while sustained by the armed force of Rosas. In this condition the affairs of the State of Uraguay have remained from that day to this, with Suarez, the Vice President under Raveria, acting as President, and recognised as such by all foreign powers. By the terms of the constitution, no election can be held in time of war; and in case of a vacancy in the office of President, the Vice President continues to discharge the duties of President until a successor is elected, which cannot take place until there is a peace.

The United Provinces of La Plata, originally composed of thirteen States, are now practically consolidated and merged into Buenos Ayres. This being the only State in the confederacy having a seaport and commerce with other countries, it was charged by the other provinces with the relations of the confederacy with foreign nations. With this controlling power, Buenos Ayres increased in population and business, while the other provinces were stationary or retrograding. In this condition of affairs the people formed themselves into two parties, one taking the name of Federales, and the other the Unitarios. Rosas, governor of Buenos Ayres, raised his own standard, subdued the other provinces, and, though still only nominally governor of his own provinces of La Plata. The early part of his general administration was severe, and marked with many cruelties; but latterly his course has been more mild and just, and, by his firmness in opposing the intervention of foreign powers in the affairs of La Plata, he has won respect. Mr. Arnold says of him:

"Refusing to acknowledge any right on the part of France or England to interfere, he has practically announced and sustained the famous Monroe doctrine against the combined forces of the two most formidable powers in Europe. The schemes of diplomacy, the efforts of threats, and the trial of arms have all failed to subdue the intensely American feeling which scorns to yield a point at the instance of European dictation. Diplomacy he has met with its one weapons. Talleyrand himself might be at fault before the ability and the cunning of Rosas. To force he has opposed force with varied success, although the guerilla warfare of South America is no match for the disciplined soldiery of Europe. But Rosas knows well enough that the nature of the country and the vast expense of maintaining a large army at so great a distance from home are certain guarantees against a serious invasion. Threats and actual blockade are rather ridiculed than feared by the people, whose quiet perseverance has already worn out many a blockading squadron. The moral courage displayed by Rosas in this protracted resistance to foreign encroachment, in the face of so formidable a coalition, challenges our admiration, and would secure our respect, could we divest our minds of the remembrance of scenes which bespeak the ferocious spirit of his government."

Paraguay has been an independent State for many years, though Brazil has alone acknowledged her independence. She was originally one of the Argentine Confederation, and is still claimed by Buenos Ayres as one of the confederate States, subject to her control; and Rosas up to this time has managed to prevent France, England, or the United States from recognising her sovereignty. The principal products of Paraguay are the yerba, one variety of ilex, of which tea is made, and a delicate kind of tobacco. Lopez is President, and the policy of his government resembles that of the Japanese in exclusiveness and non-intercouse with other nations. Rosas might reduce Paraguay to her former allegiance, but she owes her independence to her insignificance and her isolated position.

Adjoining Paraguay, on the Northwest, lies *Bolivia*, which embraces a large extent of territory in the interior of South America, and a limited seacoast. She has no good harbor, and but one small port of little consequence. She is approached through an extensive and fearful desert and across stupendous mountains. She has several large rivers emptying into the Parana, which afford an outlet for her productions: these are aromatic herbs, flowers, spices, coffee, silver and gold. Her exports are mainly to the Peruvian port of Africa, or to Cobija, a twelve-days' journey across the desert from Potosi. Large convoys from the central provinces avail themselves of the route to Matte Grosse, on the frontier of Brazil. Her exports are very limited. Bolivia might have been a prosperous republic; but the fierce contests of rival chiefs for power have continually involved her in cival wars, sacrificed her commerce, and reduced her in political importance to the lowest grade of States.

Chili has been one of the most successful of the South American States. This is the only one of the Spanish American States where parties are divided by fixed principles. Chili has extensive territory, great natural advantages, a salubrious climate, rare and valuable domestic animals, and considerable mineral wealth. The people, of blood mixed with that of the central and northern parts of Europe, are superior to the common South American race, and mentally and morally in advance of them. They have a good constitutional government, with restricted suffrage, and a fair judicial system.

Peru "is a country of large landed proprietors," among whom a strong desire towards a monarchical government is gaining ground, as a surer guarantee of prosperity and happiness to the people than a republic. Their productions are wool, grain, Peruvian bark, coffee, and the precious metals. The country contains large and unbroken forests, and nine-tenths of the people are Indians or half-breeds. The government of Peru is in theory ultra democratic, but in practical administration is highly restrictive. The constitutional term of the President is six years, but he remains in power as long as he can contrive to keep down opposition. The present incumbent, General Castilla, having sustained himself well, it is hoped may give the world an example of a Peruvian President voluntarily retiring from office at the expiration of his constitutional term.

Colombia, at one time among the most promising of South American republics, was broken up in less than ten years by intense commotions, and the three States composing it—Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela—became independent States.

Ecuador is the smallest of the three States of Colombia. It has some rich alluvial soil, produces very fine fruits, and in some parts cocoa in abundance. It has also many rugged and volcanic mountains. Quito is the largest town. This State contains more of the old titled families of Spain than any other southern republic. The government is unstable, the country in continued commotion, and the people are politically and morally degraded.

Nevo Granada, next to Chili, has the best government, and more firmly than her neighbors maintains rebublican principles. She has near 1,000 miles of Pacific coast, and a still greater coast on the Caribbean sea. Her resources are being developed, and her emerald and other minerals seem inexhaustible.

Venezuela was the first State to declare her independence of Spain. She has been long distracted with the quarrels among contending factions, and is not prosperous. The indications are now favorable to an established government and a better order of things.

The public is indebted to Mr. Arnold for the information he gives as to the existing state of things in South America. In the previous state of our information it has been found difficult to understand the current news of movements and business in South America.

Some bigots would much rather hear a man condemn religion altogether, than speak harshly of their own particular sects.

MR. BROWNSON ON FREESOILISM.

The July number of Brownson's Quarterly Review contains a powerful article on Freesoilism, in which the progress and present strength of that destructive fanaticism, the character of its leaders, and the inevitable end to which it is driving—general anarchy and disorganization, are set forth with signal clearness and truth. In the end Mr. Brownson utterly demolishes the moral platform of the Freesoilers in their resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law and their assaults on Southern institutions. The article is a review of the Sermon of the Rev. Theodore Parker, on the occasion of the restoration of Sims to his owner. We quote from it a few passages that are separable from the context, and commend them to the attention of our readers:

"Mr. Parker plainly counsels resistance to the laws, downright treason and civil war—only not just yet. The hour is not yet come, and armed resistance might be premature, because just now it might be unsuccessful! The traitorous intention, the traitorous resolution, is manifest, is avowed, is even gloried in, and nothing is wanting to the overt attempt to carry it into execution but a fair prospect of success. And what is of more serious consequence, the party of which this fierce declaimer is an accredited organ is now in power in this State, and has the Governor and the majority of the Representatives in both houses of Congress. It rules or misrules the great State of Ohio; it is numerous in Pennsylvania, almost the majority in New York, triumphant in Vermont, and, we can but just not say, also in New Hampshire. Its principles are entertained by men who do not profess allegiance to the party. Nearly every member of Congress from this State, with the exception of Mr. Appleton, of this city, is in reality as much a Freesoiler as Horace Mann or Robert Rantoul. Mr. Winthrop, the Whig candidate for the Senate, was not a whit sounder than Mr. Sumner, his successful Freesoil competitor, and would have made a far more dangerous Senator. The party has absorbed in its bosom all the separate fanaticisms of the free States; and all who, like ourselves, have watched its growth from 1831, are well aware that it has been steadily advancing, that it has never lost an inch of ground once gained; and that it has never for a moment met with a serious check. It is as certain as anything human can be, that, if it is not speedily resisted, and resisted as it never yet has been, it will in a short time possess the power in nearly all the free States, and consequently in the Union itself. To what then are we coming?

"This statement will, no doubt, gratify and encourage the party; but the party has already become too strong to be pushed aside as contemptible, and we must not deceive ourselves as to the magnitude of the danger that threatens us. Both parties, Whigs and Democrats—Whigs more especially till lately, have criminally tampered with it, and aided it to acquire its present formidable power—a power which, perhaps, is no longer controllable. The measures hitherto taken against it have thus far only exasperated and strengthened it. The "Compromise measures" of the late Congress, which it was hoped would allay the excitement, and extinguish the party by depriving it of all pretence for further agitation, have had only a contrary effect. We do not agree with the so-called disunionists of the South, for we are unionists, but it must be confessed that they have been the only considerable party in the country that has had any tolerable appreciation of the Freesoil movement.—They were correct in their predictions that the Compromise measures would be ineffectual, and they have not overstated the danger. We say not danger to the institution of slavery, for the question of slavery loses itself in a much higher question, even higher and more important than the simple maintenance of the Union—in the question of the maintenance of society itself. The Freesoilers are to American society what Red Republicans and Socialists are to European society, and their triumph is the triumph of anarchy and despotism.

"Good, quiet, easy men, looking over their ledgers, or sipping their wine, may flatter themselves that there is no serious danger, and tell us that we are unnecessarily alarmed; but in all human probability, if the fugitive slave Sims had not been given up on the claim of his owner, the American Union had now already ceased to exist. It is all very well to talk of "Southern blusterers," and the "Hotspurs" of the South, but there is something more than bluster just now. The Southern people are as virtuous and as patriotic as we, and their statesmen are as enlightened and sagacious as ours. They see what, with individual exceptions, we do not permit ourselves to see, that the free States are fast losing all their respect for law, and becoming unfaithful to their solemn engagements, and blind to all the claims of religion and morality. They see that the abolition of slavery at the bidding of our fanatics would be the dissolution of American society itself. They see the disorganizers steadily advancing, and that we are taking no efficient means to repress them, and they very naturally consult secession from the Union as the only means of self-preservation that remain to them. They may be wrong, but we of the North have no right to blame them for doing what we are forcing them to do, if they wish to retain any semblance of freedom.

"Let no man deceive himself with the vain hope that this radicalism now represented by the Freesoil party would stop with the mere abolition of negro slavery. It is the persuasion of so many of our citizens that it would, which renders it so dangerous.—The abolition of slavery by violence, against the will of the masters, and without compensating them for the property we compel them to surrender, would be a great evil, but it is one of the lightest evils to be expected from the progress of Freesoil fanaticism.—We assure the public, and it is the point we wish particularly to impress upon our readers, that the abolition of negro slavery is only an incident in Freesoilism. Neither the Freesoilers nor we can foresee where they would stop. Combining, as they do, in one all the several classes of fanatics in the country, and being the party opposed to law, to constitutions and governments, certain it is they would not stop so long as there remained a single safeguard for individual freedom, or a single institution capable of imposing the least restraint upon lawless and despotic will. No doubt there are honest but deceived individuals in the party, who will not go all lengths with it; but they will be impotent to restrain it, and the party itself, augmenting its forces as it marches, will go whithersoever its licentious and despotic principles lead, unless speedily and effectually resisted by the sounder part of the community, or by the merciful interposition of Divine Providence.

"The essential principle of the Free-soil party, that which gives it so terrible a vitality, is not, we repeat, exclusively or mainly, opposition to slavery. Half unknown to itself, it is a party organized against law in all its forms, against all the principles and maxims of the past, and all the moral, religious, social, and political institutions of the present. It is a party formed against the common reason, common sense, and common interests of mankind. With the cant of religion and morality on their lips, its leaders are almost to a man, infidels and blasphemers, as well as traitors and disorganizers. They are men for whom it is not enough to sin from appetite or passion, but who must sin from principle,—for whom it is not enough to see the good, approve it, and yet pursue the wrong, but who must pervert conscience itself, erect evil into good, and make sin pass for virtue. They aim at reversing all the judgments of mankind, and brand the Christian virtues as vices, and exalt the vices opposed to them to the rank and dignity of Christian virtues. Whatever has hitherto been counted sacred they pronounce profane, and whatever has been hitherto counted profane, they command us to respect as sacred. They say with Milton's Satan—

"All good to me is lost;
Evil, be thou my good."

WON IN A RAFFLE. A correspondent of the Louisville Journal tells a pretty good story of a negro raffle which came off somewhere in Mississippi. The owner of a black boy named Bill put him up to be raffled for. A bystander bought a chance and gave it to the negro, who threw highest, won himself, and put himself up again at $600. His old master threw high, but Bill tied him, and in throwing off, Bill lost, and went home quite contented with $590 in his pocket. The Tribune copies the story, so we suppose it is all right. The fact that Bill, after winning his freedom, put himself up to be raffled for a second time, is a forcible illustration of the "horrors of slavery."

It is not the real weight of worldly and selfish considerations that is able to alienate us from our allegiance to virtue and religion. It is the imaginary value which we attach to sublunary things.

No one ever expects to hear anything pointed or forcible from a person lying on a sofa, or lounging in an arm-chair.

FEMALE BEAUTY. The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eyebrows black, and their lips blue. In Persia they paint a black streak round the eyes, and ornament their noses with various figures. The Japanese women gild their teeth, and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl of the teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzerat. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating threads in soot, in setting them beneath the skin, and then drawing them through. Hindoo females, when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, tumeric, and grease. In nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans the women, as well as the men, tattoo a great variety of figures on the lips, the tongue, and the whole body. In New Holland they cut themselves with shells, and, by keeping open the wounds a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. And another singular addition is made to their beauty by taking off in infancy the little finger of the left hand at the second joint. In ancient Persia an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; but the Sumatran mother carefully flattens the nose of her daughter.

Among some of the savage tribes in Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Arracan, continual pressure is applied to the skull in order to flatten it, and thus give it new beauty. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is in her feet, which, in childhood, are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are turned under the foot, to the sole of which they finally adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life. Another mark of beauty consists in finger nails so long that castings of bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. On the northwest coast of America an incision more than two inches in length is made in the lower lip, and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guiana the lip is pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth, and the points resting on the chin. The Tunisian woman, with moderate pretensions to beauty, needs a slave under each arm to support her when she walks, and a perfect belle carries flesh enough to load down a melca.

THE AILANTUS TREE. We were aware (says the Evening Post) that the odor of the tree mentioned in the subjoined communication was disagreeable enough, but had not supposed that it was more unwholesome than that of the lilac or other trees emitting a powerful perfume in the flowering season. The odor of the ailantus, even if innoxious, would be a sufficient reason for dispensing with its presence in our streets. It has two qualities which recommend it for a shade tree in our towns: one is its rapid growth, and the other its freedom from insects. Both these qualities are found in the *paulowina imperialis*, likewise a Japanese tree, of a still more rapid growth, and is little liable to the attacks of the insect tribe. The paulowida blooms in May, about the time of putting out its leaves. It bears a magnificent cluster of blue flowers, which give out an agreeable but not powerful odor.

Mr. Editor: Is nothing to be done to prevent the propagation of this offensive tree in our city? It is now in flower in many of the streets, and the odor which it gives out renders them almost impassable. Because of its freedom from insects and its fresh green foliage it has become very popular, and has got possession of nearly every pleasant walk up town, without awakening a suspicion apparently among the people that it is *poisonous* as well as offensive in the flowering season. Insects avoid it because of the very properties which make it dangerous to man. I have known a whole family in the city of Brooklyn prostrated from a condition of good health to sick beds by its poisonous breath, when the season arrived for leaving the windows of their sleeping rooms open. They never knew what was the cause of their decline until one of their number had become a victim of its dangerous shade. I think, if the true character of the *ailantus* were known, our municipal authorities would feel constrained to have every one of the stock removed from the city. There are enough good shade trees to be had which grow equally rapid and look as well. Please consider this matter, if you have not done so, and induce the people to make some observations for themselves, and unless I am mistaken, they will soon set the woodman's axe in motion.

P. S. If you wish to make an observation for yourself this afternoon, please walk along Broadway, between Waverly Place and tenth street, on the west side, and you will understand the force of my complaint. V.

GROWLERS. There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, because somebody feels above them, or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with their destiny. These men, usually, have made a very grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are unmitigated asses. In either case they are unfortunate. Wherever this fault-finding with one's condition or position occurs there is always a want of self-respect. If people despise you, do not tell it all over town. If you are smart, show it. Do something, and keep doing. If you are a right down clever fellow, wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good will by your good deeds. Then, if people "feel above you," go straight off and feel above them. If they turn up their noses because you are a mechanic or a shop boy, turn yours up a notch higher. If they pass you in the street, swell yourself, and if that does not fetch them, conclude very good naturedly that they are unworthy your acquaintance, and pity them for missing such a capital chance of getting into good society.

Society never estimates a man at what he imagines himself to be. He must show himself possessed of self respect, independence, energy to will and to do, and a good sound heart. These qualities and possessions will "put him through." Who blames a man for feeling above those who are degraded enough to go around like babies, telling how people abuse them, and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency? We are tolerably humble, in our way, but we do feel above such folks, and respectfully request them not to speak to us. *Springfield Republican.*

A STORY OF A WOODEN LEG. A Boston correspondent of the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times* gives the following amusing yarn:

I heard a good story the other day, which I will tell you. A distinguished member of the legislature was addressing a temperance society, and he got rather prosy, but showed no disposition to "let up," though the audience waxed thinner and thinner. Finally, the presiding officer got excited, and repairing to a friend of the speaker's inquired how much longer he might reasonbly be expected to speak? Whereupon the friend answered he didn't exactly know—when he got on that branch of the subject he generally spoke a couple of hours!

"That'll never do; I've got to make a few remarks myself!" said the President, "how shall I stave him off?"

"Well, I don't know—in the first place I should pinch his left leg, and then if he shouldn't stop *I'd* stick a pin in it."

The president returned to his seat, and his head was invisible for a moment. Soon afterwards he returned to the "brother" who had prescribed "the pin style of treatment," and said:

"I pinched him, and he didn't take the least notice at all; I stuck a pin into his leg, and he didn't seem to care a d—n; I crooked it in, and he kept on spouting as hard as ever!"

"Very likely," said the wag, "*that leg is cork!*"

Nothing has been seen of the President since!

WHEAT CROP IN INDIANA. The Laporte County (Ind.) Whig, of the 16th instant, says:

"A great portion of the wheat in this county will be harvested this week—many of our farmers have already finished. The crop has not ripened quite as early this year as usual, but the wheat is quite as good. The crop is remarkably heavy, and Laporte will again sustain her reputation of producing the largest wheat crop of any county in the Sate. The spring crops promise well; in fact, our farmers have the best prospect of a rich yield from every crop they cultivate."

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Rights of the States! "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1851.

☞ *Election for Members of Congress in this State on Thursday, the 7th of August.*

CITY AFFAIRS.

Our City authorities seem disposed to keep pace with the improvements by our citizens. On Saturday night last, at the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners, one thousand dollars were appropriated for street purposes during the present year. Stone pavements will be laid down at various points in the Eastern and Western Wards, like those already completed in the Middle Ward; and the Streets in all the Wards will be put in a better condition.

The City finances, we are gratified to state, are in a sound condition. The amount of taxes is on the increase, and it is expected that at least one thousand dollars of the City debt will be discharged during the current year. The amount raised by taxation this year will be about $3,700. The assessed value of real estate in the town is over $500,000; and this must go up at least $100,000 in the course of the next two years. We predicate this assumption, as a matter of course, upon the certainty that the Central Road will be built and the Gaston Road re-constructed.

There are persons in town and in the vicinity, whose property is to be greatly benefitted by these Roads, who have subscribed but little if any thing to them. The Gaston Road, as well as the Central Road, is of great importance to this place, and, we may say, indispensable to its continued prosperity; and so far as the City is concerned, we should be willing, as a citizen, if the Charter would permit it, to vote for a subscription to the former work of $25,000, and issue bonds at once for the purpose of raising the cash. The people of Wilmington have borrowed $100,000, through their authorities, pledging their property for the debt, for the purpose of ensuring the completion of the Manchester Road; and the people of Petersburg have recently subscribed very largely, and in the same way, we believe, to the South Side Rail Road. If, *by possibility*, the Central and Gaston Roads should fail, real estate in this place would fall at once *one hundred thousand dollars*. Let the people of Raleigh—the property holders—think of that.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

Are the people of Warren and Granville at work, as they should be, procuring subscriptions to this Road, so as to have their quota ready by the 12th instant? No time is to be lost. The day is close at hand, and *now* is the time to subscribe. The other Counties have thus far done their duty, and the people of Petersburg have done theirs; must the enterprise fail from the backwardness of Warren and Granville? We cannot believe it. The people of these Counties know their true interests too well to permit any such result.

There is one consideration which has heretofore operated as a drawback in procuring subscriptions to Rail Roads in this State. It is this: The people fear, no matter how promising the prospect of dividends may be, that the work will be mismanaged, or managed feebly and inefficiently, and therefore yield but little if any thing. But the day for indulging such a fear is over. The people—the stockholders in our public works are now determined that these works *shall* be properly and energetically conducted; and we have no doubt that, for the future, they will make good this determination. Rail Road officers, from Presidents down, will be hereafter required to labor for the public and for the stockholders as they would for themselves; and failing in this, they will be promptly discharged and better officers put in their places. How is it that Rail Roads have succeeded so well in Georgia? *They have been well constructed and well managed*; as to the regions through which they run and their points of termination, they possess no advantages over our Roads. *Good Roads* and *efficient management* is the great secret of success in that State, as it must and will be in this.

We entertain not the shadow of a doubt that the Gaston Road will pay six per cent on the $800,000. This will place $24,000 per annum in the State Treasury, and the same amount in the pockets of the stockholders. It may pay more; but is not six per cent enough, *especially for persons in this place and along the line, whose property is to be so materially benefitted in value by its re-construction?* The truth is, the counties of Warren and Granville alone might take the remaining one hundred thousand dollars, after making up their present quota, and not lose by it in the end. They would receive fair dividends on their investment; and, what is more important, secure to themselves and their posterity a Road by which they are now saving annually not less than twenty thousand dollars each. But they are not called upon to do this. They are only asked to take $50,000 each, and to have this amount subscribed by the 12th instant. We repeat, we believe they will do it; but if they can go beyond these figures, so much the better.

Now that the Congressional campaign is over we shall devote more attention to the news and miscellaneous departments of our paper. We shall endeavor to print *a newspaper*, which will contain something for the edification and instruction of all.

The people, who have been excited about political matters for some time past, will now have a breathing spell. Congress will meet, however, in December next, when the excitement will necessarily be to some extent renewed, as all will look with interest to the proceedings of that body.

By the first of the ensuing year the Presidential question will be *the* prominent subject of discusssion in the newspapers; and next Spring the Conventions will be held and the campaign opened. We expect to be found in the thickest of the fight, contending for our principles as in former campaigns and serving our readers and friends to the best of our humble ability.

North Carolina is pretty well supplied, about this time, with "Union men" *apparently* of the first water. They make a great noise; and one would think, to listen to them, that but for them the Union would be immediately dissolved. We shall see these people in their true colors, after the election. They are Whigs, all of them. They have only been playing one of their old games to deceive the people and get into power. They will be very quiet after the election; and all along next Autumn and Winter, if if you should happen to stumble over one of these Whigs, you will take him for a neutral, or some other harmless character. But next Spring these same people will return to their accustomed exercises, and you will see a desperate effort made, under some disguise or other, to save and build up the—"great Whig party." Such is Whigism.

The free flag of Cuba, it is stated in the papers, is a red triangular piece, with a white star in the centre next the staff, from which extend alternate blue and white stripes, three of each.

CROOKS AND BACON.

A large assemblage of respectable citizens from Guilford, Rockingham, Forsythe, Randolph, and Davidson, assembled on the 26th of last month, having understood that J. C. Bacon, an Ohio Abolition emissary, was to preach at Union on Deep River on that day; and the meeting sent a delegation to Union and other places for him, but he was not to be found. Before separating J. W. Field, Esq. was called to the Chair, Robert F. Armfield was appointed Secretary, and a Committee, consisting of John A. Gilmer, Wilson S. Hill, and Francis Fries, was appointed to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Committee made a Report, setting forth the true character of Crooks and Bacon as Abolition emissaries, and showing from the Annual Report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that these men are engaged in the nefarious work of running off slaves to the free States and in exciting slaves in the above Counties to disobedience towards their masters; and the Committee concluded their Report by recommending the adoption of the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we will give our continued and united efforts to expel the said Adam Crooks and J. C. Bacon from our State, "*peaceably* if we *can*, *forcibly* if we *must*."

The Report and Resolution were unanimously adopted; and another Resolution was adopted, offering "a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of Adam Crooks and J. C. Bacon, or one hundred dollars for either of them, if taken in this State at any time after the 5th day of August, 1851."

The Salem Press thus notices these emissaries and the meeting held to drive them from the country:

"THE ABOLITIONISTS. At the appointed meeting of the Abolitionists in Guilford, on Saturday last, we learn great excitement prevailed. Crooks was not there, having very wisely given previous notice, on Friday, by letter to a gentleman in Greensborough, that he would not be present at the appointment nor preach in the county, and that he would leave the State for Ohio, in a very short time.

But little confidence, however, it appears, was placed in Crooks' honesty of purpose, and suspicion having been excited that Bacon, (his associate,) or some of their minions might attempt to hold forth, a numerous delegation from Guilford and adjoining counties proceeded to the place of appointment, fully determined to put down any attempt whatever on the part of the Crooksites then and there to promulgate their nefarious doctrine. The number of persons present has been variously estimated at from three to four hundred—about one third of whom were abolitionists.

Owing to threats of defence by force of arms, made no doubt at the instigation of Crooks, should he be molested, both parties were armed with guns, pistols and clubs, prepared for the worst. A certain abolition captain appearing with his company on the ground, fully equipped, was immediately ordered by Gen. Simpson to disband his men, which was done in double quick time.

Satisfactory search having been made, and it appearing that neither Crooks nor Bacon were present, the crowd dispersed towards evening.

We are sorry to say that the Crooksites displayed an undue amount of insolence during the day, to say the least of it, causing an intense excitement, and several attempts at harrangues were summarily put down. We have been informed by cool, sober and peaceably disposed persons, not easily led away by excitement, that serious consequences were apprehended, and that strict obedience to orders given, alone prevented a scene which would have been most awful to behold.

Several gentlemen addressed the company in opposition to the course the abolitionists are pursuing, extracts were read from the Annual report of the Abolition Society at the North, in which the names of Crooks, McBride and Bacon appear as emissaries sent out to Virginia and North Carolina, to labor in the cause of abolition, stating, we believe, that they had been instrumental in "running off" near one hundred slaves, in the above named States, during the past year.

Fellow Citizens of North Carolina! These are dangerous times! Let committees of vigilance be appointed in every county and district, not only to ferret out the haunts of foreign abolition emissaries, but it may be necessary to keep a watchful eye on some of our own citizens, who may have fallen into the snare of these wily men, and innocently become their dupes. These agitators labor not as they pretend "for the good of the cause," but for the emolument which they receive. Language too strong against the conduct of these men cannot be used; a process too summary to rid ourselves of their presence cannot be adopted; they insult us, whilst they injure us; trample under foot our Institutions and our Laws, and how long they will be permitted to remain in this State unhung—is for the people of North Carolina to say."

We commend the course pursued by the people of the above-named Counties, and we trust they will persevere in it until every vestige of Abolitionism is eradicated from their midst. These men, Crooks and Bacon, and those who wilfully and deliberately sustain them in their conduct, are enemies to the peace and welfare of both white and black in the above-named Counties. This is strong language, but not strong enough. They are rogues, for they would steal and carry off to the free States honest men's property; they are murderers, for they would array the black against the white in deadly conflict, and re-enact in our midst the horrid scenes of St. Domingo. These men have been borne with and warned, until the patience of the people is exhausted. Should they return, or if others should be sent to supply their places, stripes and probably death will be their portion. The people of the above-named Counties owe it to themselves and to the State, to parley and treat with these emissaries no longer. The Resolution reported by the Committee and adopted by the meeting, covers the whole ground; and from the character of the men who drew it up and acted on it, we have no hesitation in predicting that it will be enforced.

THE DUEL.

The Mountain Banner gives the following as the particulars of the late Duel between Messrs. Erwin and Baxter:

"The ball is lodged in Col. B.'s arm, its precise location not ascertained. He suffers but little, and will not, it is thought, lose the use of his hand. He gave his physician, Dr. Whitted, a note, previous to the meeting, declaring his intention not to fire. Mr. E. is said to have proffered friendship after the fire, which Col. B. refused, but expressed his willingness that the affair should terminate as it was. Their weapons were pistols, distance 40 feet."

The Salisbury Watchman copies our article in relation to the beginning of the work on the Central Road near this place, and adds:—"You may look out for Rowan somewhere about the head of the list, when figures and cubic yards are to be counted. Messrs. Shaver & Simonton have made a gap in a hill near this place, that would let in day-light to a pretty large neighborhood. They have forty hands, or more at work, ploughing, spading, carting, &c. Look out for Rowan."

A large meeting was held in Charleston on the 29th of last month, composed of those who are in favor of resistance to the General Government and of dissolving the Union, but who are opposed to the separate action of South Carolina. Letters were read from Mr. Cheves and others, Speeches were delivered, and Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the time had come for dissolving the Union, but advising nevertheless that South Carolina should await the action of the other slaveholding States.

The call for the Meeting was signed by some 1200 citizens of Charleston.

SOUTHERNERS INSULTED.

It appears, from a letter published in the New York Tribune, that some *white* negroes in attendance on the World's Fair in London, took occasion to offer an insult to Southern men who were present, by promenading through the Chrystal Palace with the Crafts and W. W. Brown, fugitive slaves. Mr. McDonnell, a *white* negro, escorted Miss Craft, the fugitive; Miss Thompson, "a beautiful English young lady" *at her own request*, took the arm of W. W. Brown, another fugitive; and William Craft, another fugitive, walked with Miss Amelia Thompson and somebody else. They were treated, as a matter of course, with silent contempt. No one spoke to them, though they made every effort to attract notice and to get up a quarrel at the World's Fair.

The Queen and a large number of the nobility were present at the time.

This "beautiful English young lady" might as well cap the climax by marrying Brown. We reckon he is good enough for her. The truth is, we have infinitely more respect for one honest and industrious negro, who keeps himself in the place Providence has assigned him, than we have for all the Abolitionists in England and America together; or, in other words, such a negro is entitled to respect and kind treatment, while the Abolitionist deserves to be pitied and despised.

Charity ought to begin at home. Let the Abolitionists provide bread for the starving thousands around them, both in England and in this country, before they come forward to interest themselves about our slaves. Our negroes are well fed, well clothed, and well housed; and in their old age their wants are provided for, and they are *not* sent, as thousands of poor old white people are, in the free States and in England, *to the pauper-house*.

The Southern people, conscious of their integrity and of the justice of their cause, can afford to treat these petty insults as they were treated in the World's Fair, with silent contempt. If assailed, they will protect themselves; and they will stand by the institution of Slavery in their own way, now and hereafter, no matter what the "Pharisees and hypocrites" of England or the free States may say or do. They know their strength, and if necessary, they are prepared to use it.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

The Odd Fellows of Salisbury had a grand turn out and celebration on Monday week last. A large number of visiting bretheren were in attendance. An address was delivered by Dr. Dickson of Morganton; and at two o'clock the members of the order sat down to a fine dinner at the Rowan House, prepared by H. L. Robards, Esq. Here they had, says the Watchman, "turtle soup, turtle *a la mode*, boiled trout, roast turkies," &c. &c. 'Twas an *odd* dinner for these dry times.

The following among other Toasts were drunk:

"*Odd Fellowship as a co-worker with Christianity*—Like a tree planted by the water rill, it is known by its fruits.

The Federal Union of the American Republic—"A Union of lakes, a Union of lands, a Union of States that none can sever, a Union of hearts, a Union of hands, *American Union forever*." (Great applause.)

The Widows and Orphans of Odd Fellows—Being the most helpless members of our great family, they should be the first to receive our attention.

The Clergy—Sentinels on the great highway from time to eternity; every true Odd Fellow should seek their instruction concerning a road we all must travel.

Our Host—No one knows better how to please a set of hungry men than he.

Our Hostess—A model of an Odd Fellow's wife; she has the "*Friendship*" and "*Love*" of the Order, and may she *ever* have the sweet consolation of knowing that "*Truth*" is one of the cardinal distinctions of an Odd Fellow.

Temperance—One of the brightest virtues of our Order; no intemperate man can be a good Odd Fellow.

The Ladies—The most treasured jewels of our Order; while we have so many bachelors they should not be permitted to be without husbands.

Charity—"Though I have faith that I could remove mountains and have not charity, I am nothing."

The secrets of Odd Fellowship—The heart to feel, the hand to give, and the tongue to keep the secret.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina—May its pillars be reared in Currituck and Cherokee, and may its arch span the State.

The Press—The rail road of the mind, on which the principles of free Government are destined to travel the earth."

At the close of the dinner, says the Watchman, "our host extended an invitation to all present to attend a tea party to be given at 8 o'clock, p. m. A large number of ladies were in attendance; and wherever woman is the scene is enriched—a charm prevails."

SALE OF BANK STOCK.

The last Greensborough Patriot thus notices the sale of Bank stock in that place:

"A sale of 283 shares of bank stock in this place, this week, has afforded evidence of two gratifying facts, first, that there is plenty of money *somewhere* in the country, and secondly, that our banks enjoy the entire confidence of the public in their soundness and in the manner of their administration. 150 shares of stock in the Bank of the State sold at fro n 118 to 120½, and 133 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear at from 113 to 113½, and judging from the disappointment of unsuccessful bidders, the amount of *loose funds* seeking investment is at this time very large. Most of the stock was taken in Raleigh, Salem and Greensboro'.

CUBA.

The following, from the Charleston Courier of the 29th ultimo, embodies the latest intelligence we have from Cuba:

"We, yesterday had two arrivals at this port from Havana—the brigs Somers and Argus. As far as we can learn there has been but little intelligence made known in Havana since the departure of the Isabel, relative to the existing difficulties in the Island, which can be relied upon. Rumors are current that fresh desertions of troops are taking place, and that out of 400 men recently sent from Havana, 200 went over to the Creole party, and fired on their comrades. The real state of affairs is difficult to be ascertained. We have not, however, heard of any new proclamation emanating from the Captain General, and therefore conclude that his anticipations of those in arms accepting an amensity, had not, up to the 24th inst., at all events, been realized."

The next steamer due at New York from Havana is the Georgia, which was to leave Chagres on the 25th, and would probably touch at Havana on the 31st. We may, however, have important news by way of Charleston or Savannah, in a few days. The Spanish Government of the Island is anxious to keep things smothered up, and the fact that the news from that quarter is so slow in reaching us affords some evidence that the intelligence, when it comes, will be favorable to the cause of the patriots.

The day is not distant, let things go as they may, when Cuba will be annexed to the United States.

We have the latest news from Europe by the steamer Niagara. Cotton was depressed, and prices were an eighth of a penny lower. The political news is unimportant.

CASUALTY. Two daughters of Mr. John Libengood, resident about four miles from this place, were struck by lightning during the thunder storm on Tuesday, while standing at the fire place. One, aged about 16 years, was instantly killed; the other, although severely stunned, revived in a short time. *Salem Press.*

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

We copy with much pleasure the following from the last Wilmington Herald:

"DIRECT IMPORTATIONS. Our enterprising young friend Alex. McRae, jr., of this place has very recently received direct from Liverpool, the largest assortment of *China, Glass and Earthenware* ever exhibited in this market. The assortment is most complete, of all varieties, and latest styles. The Goods were shipped from Liverpool to Charleston, and on their arrival there, placed immediately on board a vessel bound to this port. They arrived here during the latter part of last week. The invoice amounts to over five thousand dollars and the number of packages fifty four. So far as a cursory examination of a portion of these articles will warrant an opinion, they seem to be of excellent quality and appearance; the cut-glass especially is very superior.

It is the design of Mr. McRae, we understand, if encouraged in his enterprise by an appreciative community to continue the system of direct importations thus largely commenced. An opportunity is therefore offered to test the sincerity of those who are constantly preaching up the doctrine of Southern Independence in contradistinction to Northern vassalage. The result of this experiment will determine the value of the professions so repeatedly uttered in our streets.

It is to be hoped indeed that an enterprise like the present, in consonance with correct public sentiment and accompanied with expense and exertion will not be sufered to languish for inadequate support."

We hope Mr. McRae will be liberally encouraged. If the Rail Road were now in operation from this point to Goldsborough, our merchants might at once lay in a stock from Mr. McRae's importations.

GEORGIA.

We make the following extract from a letter to the Editor dated Rome, Georgia, and written by a native North Carolinian, formerly a resident of Granville County. We know the writer to be a man of truth, and what he says may be implicitly relied on. His Democracy is of the purest stamp:

"I am now permanently settled, and want your paper again. I cannot do without it. I chanced to see a copy of it the other day, and was glad to learn from it that you are in favor of the election of McDonald over Cobb. The Whigs of Georgia, as they say, are trying to break down old party lines, and are running Mr. Cobb as their candidate; but they are doing this only for the purpose of taking in Democrats and getting into power. I hope they will be beaten. McDonald is gaining ground every day, and as the election does not come on until October, I have strong hopes of his success."

This is good news.

"I hope most sincerely that the Democratic candidates for Congress in your State may succeed; and I hope, most especially, that Stanly may be beaten. Hurrah for Venable, Daniel, Ashe, Caldwell, Ruffin and Clingman!"

Our friend adds the following in relation to the crops in Georgia:

"The crops are very sorry, except Cotton, which looks very promising, dry weather suiting it much better than corn. I fear the corn crop will be very short. We have had scarcely any rain since the 1st of May, and the weather exceedingly hot. The Thermometer is now 100 degrees in the shade."

ARREST OF A SLAVE ABDUCTOR. Officers Pearce and Johnson, received information yesterday morning, that a white man who gave his name as Geo. Williams, was offering a negro girl for sale, under suspicious circumstances, at a disreputable house on Cary street, occupied by Martha Stevenson. They proceeded thither and found him attempting to effect the sale of the girl to Mr. E. G. Ponder of this city. The officers took both W. and the negro in custody, and conveyed them to the Mayor's office, where, on the arrival of his Honor, the case was primarily investigated. From the evidence and admissions of the prisoner and negro to the officers, it appears that the girl was purchased in this city some months ago, from Mr. Ansley Davis, by Mr. Marcus Royster, a trader, living near Young's Cross Roads, in Granville county, N. C. He conveyed her to his plantation, where she remained until a few days since, when Williams came along and induced her to leave with him. He substituted boy's clothing for that she was wearing, and directed her to answer to the name of "John," proceeded towards Virginia with her, travelling only at night. In course of time, he reached Petersburg, and taking the cars for Richmond, arrived here on Sunday morning with the girl in disguise, and put up at the Columbian Hotel. In the afternoon he went across the way to a Mrs. Cheatham's and bought a dress from Mrs. C.'s daughter, for the girl. Finding that it was too long in the skirt, he took it back to Mrs. C.'s next morning, and had it altered to the proper length. He then brought the girl over, and sent her up to Mrs. C.'s room with only a man's shirt on, having caused her to take off the pants she was wearing, in the alley entrance, and conceal them under the steps, where they were afterwards found. Mrs. C. assisted the negro in putting on the curtailed dress, and was then requested by Williams to permit the girl to remain there until he could find a purchaser for her. She objected, and W. then obtained the consent of her neighbor, Mrs. Stevenson, for the girl to remain upon her lot, but suspecting that all was not right, after a conversation with Mrs. C. she sent after the police. In the meantime, Williams had fallen in with Mr. Ponder, near the City Hotel, and offered to sell him the girl for $410. He induced him to go and look at her, and was attempting, as we before stated, to dispose of her, when the officers arrived and arrested him. W. stated to officer Johnson that he bought the negro from Mr. Royster, but didn't take a bill of sale, as he did not expect to see him again. He afterwards remarked that he designed returning to the vicinity in which Mr. R. lived, and when reminded of his preceding declaration, appeared somewhat confused. He accounted for disguising the girl, by stating that he could not obtain girl's clothes when he started, and those she had on at the time were unfit to travel in, &c. The mayor continued the further examination of the case until the 6th of August; when it is expected more evidence will be adduced. The prisoner is a ruddy faced man, about 21 or 25 years of age, and did not appear to be much affected by the proceedings against him.

Richmond Republican.

GREELY FOR STANLY!

The last number of that infamous Abolition, agrarian print, the New York Tribune, contains the following:

"Perhaps the bitterest contest in these States is that against Edward Stanly, in the Eighth District of North Carolina. All the resources of personal hostility and public prejudice are employed against him, but—though our good wishes would be of little service—*we earnestly trust Mr. Stanly may be successful*, though the vote must be a close one."

Comment is unnecessary.

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS. When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their principal chiefs respecting the successive stages of the progress in the arts and virtues of civilized life; and among other things, he informed me at their first start they fell into a great mistake—they only sent their boys to school. They became intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives; and the uniform result was, that the children were all like the mother; and soon the father lost his interest in both wife and children. "And now," says he "if we could educate only one class of our children, we would choose the girls; for when they become mothers, they would educate their sons. This is to the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully and permanently civilized and enlightened, when the mothers are not, to a good degree, qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education.

IMPORTANT—*Release of Hungarians.* By the steamer America, we learn that the Sultan of Turkey has given notice that all the Hungarian refugees, 700 in number, will be furnished with £5, and given a free passage to the United States. Kossuth will be sent to Malta, and there handed over to the British authorities.

TEXAS. Advices from Texas have been received at New Orleans to July 18. Great excitement prevailed at Rio Grande in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to give up a runaway slave. An armed party of Texans had threatened to capture Presidio. It is said there are 2000 fugitives in Mexico. The crops are good.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Carlyle's Letters and Speeches, and Headly's Life of Oliver Cromwell. For sale by Pomeroy.

Seldom have we, in the course of our biographical reading, met with so great a misnomer as Mr. Headly's work presents us. He calls it a life, while we are inclined to pronounce it a whitewashing of Oliver Cromwell, and that too in no masterly style. Utterly deficient in delicacy of touch and that subtle power of argument which "makes the worse appear the better cause," he deems it sufficient to lay on his whitewash with a heavy hand, forgetting that to make it stick, it is necessary to put on coat after coat waiting patiently for each to dry. The book professes to be an appendix to Carlyle's. Thank you for nothing, Mr. Headly, Carlyle needs no appendix from your pen; he is often, it is true, obscure, but only in style, not thought; he concentrates all the powers of his gigantic mind on one object, with an intensity rarely met with in any other writer; his genius would in medicine be styled homœpathic, his powers of condensation are very great, he can say more in one sentence than most writers in two; hence he requires the strictest attention. A single word lost breaks the thread of his idea and we must turn back to recover it. From this cause arises his greatest fault; he is too apt to let the eye of his mind dwell on a single object to the exclusion of all others; his very intensity prevents him from taking a comprehensive view of his subject in all its bearings.

In his letters of Cromwell, for instance, he dwells with all "his stern and fiery eloquence" on the qualities of his head, (which no one of common sense is inclined to dispute) and glosses over with rose colored excuses, or altogether passes by those of the heart, which will ever cloud the fame of this intellectually great man. Yet so skilfully is this done, so gradually do his arguments overcome our preconceived ideas, rolling on as it were wave after wave, that we closed the book convinced that he was in the right. A little quiet reflection, however, soon showed us our error; but it is only when we examine the work as a whole that we see its defects. Though we may be inclined to excuse many of Cromwell's acts from the character of the age in which he lived, our moral sense of right and wrong will not allow us to justify them; and when Carlyle fails in his attempt to make us do so, what folly for Headly to bring his puny powers to battle against those stuborn foes of the sophist—facts.

It is the fashion of the present day to eulogize Cromwell, but he needs it not. Like Buonaparte he has made for himself a name, which though it may be idolized at one time and vilified at another, will eventually find its proper level and stand unrivalled by any which England has yet produced. Civil war was crushed by his hand—the arts and manufactures fostered and encouraged—Commerce strengthened and extended. Britania under his sway did indeed rule the waves, for no foe dared face her on sea or land; and from the chair of the Protector Oliver Cromwell might look round and say "I did it." His mighty intellect unaided, accomplished the whole, bringing strength and order out of weakness and chaos. Yet he acknowledged no sovereignty but his own ipse dixit, and toiled for the aggrandizement of England, not from a patriotic love of his country, but because it was the England of Oliver Cromwell—the England, from whose throne he had hurled the descendant of a long line of Kings, because he had dared to violate the laws of the kingdom—the England that submitted to the despotic rule of one who did not hesitate to turn her delegates out of Parliament, and declare that he would acknowledge no law save that of the Almighty, and would interpret that as he chose. Had Cromwell been the pure patriot which Carlyle and Headly would have us believe him, he would never have nominated his son as his successor. With his remarkable power of reading almost at a glance the characters of those around him, he could not but be aware that the weak and vacillating Richard was unfit to fill his place. He doubtless trusted that his power was too firmly established to be shaken by the Stuarts in their then destitute condition, and hoped that overawed by the mighty force which Richard could command, they would not undertake to depose him until he had ruled the kingdom sufficiently long for the majority of his subjects to become reconciled to his sway. From this knowledge of men he knew they would often submit to an existing evil for fear of incuring a greater by resisting it. How differently did Washington, the purest of Patriots, act in the zenith of his power; when, by a single word he could have been elected to the Presidential chair for life, he nobly retired, because he was convinced no Government could remain pure when the term of the Chief Magistrate's power was only limited by his life.

Mr. Headly maintains that the same stern unbending spirit animated Oliver Cromwell which caused the Puritans to leave their homes, settle on the barren rocks of Plymouth, and struggle so manfully against all the difficulties which surrounded them, rather than submit to that prelatical tyranny which denied them the right of private judgment. This may have been the case in the early part of his career, but he too soon learned the power of his mind to bend others to his will, to preserve that strict integrity which distinguishes the Puritan from the fanatic. Yet Cromwell's mind was too well balanced to be carried away by fanaticism. He commenced his career by withstanding, as every patriot should, the unlawful attacks of the King on the civil and religious rights of a large portion of his subjects—he ended it by becoming a greater despot than ever Charles the first dared to be. His despotism differed materially from that of Charles, but it was no less a despotism; he wished to rule alone, and would brook neither rival or opponent. It mattered not who opposed or rivalled him, Fairfax, Ireton, Sir Henry Vane, or Charles the first, all must yield, either to his cunning or his power.

How artfully did he manœuvre the two former, as it were by their own act, into private life. Proposing himself that the army should be reduced after the close of the war, and the officers make their selection whether they would retain their commissions or take their seats in Parliament, he contrived to be sent on some expedition just at the time of making the selection. Fairfax convinced that civil, not military life, would now be the theatre of action, resigned his commission, which left Cromwell Commander-in-Chief. On his return to London, he chose to retain that place, and by judiciously thinning the army of the Presbyterians, leaving a large majority of Independents, he was enabled boldly to dissolve Parliament, and announce his intention of ruling in future in the name of the Almighty alone. None can doubt but that he ruled both wisely and well; his keen comprehensive mind took in at a glance every department of government; nothing was overlooked, nothing neglected, and never—not even in the golden age of Elizabeth, was England so powerful abroad, or so prosperous at home, as during the Protectorate. A review of this period of his life is sufficient to convince us he was not under the influence of that fanaticism which Carlyle in his Hero-worship urges as an excuse for many of his acts. A leading trait of fanaticism is the intensity with which it concentrates itself on one object; but Cromwell was remarkable for the clear and comprehensive powers of his mind. He saw that the Independents were destined to become the ruling sect, and he determined to rule them. In order to do this, he affected that severity of manner and superfluity of cant so popular with them, which added to his remarkable talent for ruling inferior minds, gave him unbounded sway over all who came near him. His charge to his troops at the battle of Worcester, to "trust in Providence and keep their powder dry," was strikingly characteristic of the man.

His indomitable will left no means untried to accomplish his object. He turned the fanaticism of his men to his own account. Though ever ready to impute his success to the fact of his wielding "The sword of the Lord and Gideon," he took care to neglect no means, however trivial or terrible. To this trait in his character we must imputе the horrible massacre in Ireland. Cromwell was not naturally a blood-thirsty man, and it cannot be said of him as of Claverhouse, that he would slaughter men, women and children, from a demonaic love of blood; neither can we suppose him actuated by a blinded fanatical zeal, which led him to believe the blood of those differing from him in religious opinions would be a grateful incense to the Almighty. The Irish stood in his way to power—they could not be removed, consequently they must be crushed.

Yet with all his faults, there is much to esteem in his character. There lay in his heart a rough yet kindly vein of almost womanly tenderness, which, when it did not interfere with his advancement, softened and modified his whole nature. But once let it come in collision with his ambition, and his heart enveloped itself in so rough a covering that we are at times tempted to doubt its existence. Yet under no circumstances can we believe him capable of poisoning his sick and wounded soldiers, or leaving them as did Napoleon, to perish in the snows of Russia. Had he led them into the Lion's mouth, his pride alone would have kept him at their head, and he would rather have died than deserted them. For this reason we cannot but consider him superior to Napoleon. While his intellect was equally as great, his heart was better. He sowed the seeds of lasting good in England, while nothing remains in France to mark the master hand that once guided her helm, save the numerous works of art, which only prove him to have been a mighty robber.

HEAVY RECEIPTS. The receipts from customs at the port of New York during the last week amounted to $1,046,994,90!

THE CROPS.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer of the 19th instant says:

"The reports of the Cotton crop continue to be more and more distressing. We saw a gentleman yesterday from De Soto county, Mississippi, who had 230 acres of cotton, from which he does not anticipate realizing thirty bales. The Corn crop is for the most part hopelessly ruined; as is also cotton on the ridges."

The Louisville Courier of the 16th, says:

"Our telegraphic despatches from Clarksville and Nashville speak of the great drought prevailing near those places, and which threatens great destruction to the corn, tobacco and cotton crops. We hear complaints of the drought from nearly every portion of Kentucky."

The Nashville Banner of the 14th, says:

"The long season of dry weather has been very injurious to the corn crop in this county which will be unusually short. The cotton crop is in good condition and promises an abundant yield. We learn that in Cannon, and portions of Wilson and Rutherford, there have been fine rains recently, and that the corn crop will be heavy. In Giles both the corn and cotton crops are represented as being promising."

The Red River (La.) Republican of the 12th inst., says:

"A visit to Marksville, via Bayous Robert, Bœuf and Huff Power last week, enabled us to make a personal inspection of the crops of that portion of the country. We found the cotton that had been planted early, generally speaking, of good size and looking remarkably fine, and that on the overflowed lands quite small, and requiring a very favorable season and late fall to make it turn out anything like a crop. It is certain that some planters will make a better crop than usual, while others will make a great deal worse. Under the circumstances, it is extremely doubtful whether the parish can turn out more than an average crop. The Cotton in the Avoylles prairie looks very well."

Crops, &c. *In Alabama.* The Selma Enterprise of the 17th inst. says:

"Corn is in some parts of the county ruined beyond redemption. In some parts of Autauga not two bushels to the acre will be made. This is a gloomy prospect for the planters. Cotton in this county presents good prospects."

In Louisiana. The Providence Republican of the 19th inst. says:

"The cotton crops generally look well, and it is thought good crops will be made this season.

The Black river region of Louisiana looks well."

The Southern Advocate of the 17th inst. says:

"We received by the hands of Judge Toiliaferro, a few days ago, a wide open boll of cotton, of fine, white, long staple, pulled in Mr. Jacob Garret's field on Black river, on the 10th inst. and sent us as a specimen.

We did not learn whether there was much open at the time, but as he is one of the best practical planters in the parish, we doubt not that by this time he is picking in earnest, and will shortly astonish his commission merchant with a shipment of the new article."

In Tennessee. The Memphis Eagle of the 5th inst. thus remarks:

"We have just returned from a visit to the interior, and during our absence have heard more complaint in regard to all the growing crops than it has ever been our fortune to listen to before. The drought has now lasted more than two months, in all the surrounding counties of North Missisippi, West Tennessee and Arkansas. In every direction, as far as we could hear from, the corn is in a manner utterly cut off, and the cotton crop has been so much injured as to preclude the possibiliiy of more than two-thirds of an average crop: if it does not rain within the week more than a half a crop cannot be made. We were assured on all hands that the prospect for both crops, at this season, was never known to be so gloomy before. Apprehensions of famine next year—at least among the stock—are everywhere freely expressed."

We have, says the New-Orleans Crescent, recent information from gentlemen thoroughly posted up in reference to cotton and corn in the districts named by the Eagle, that the cotton looks remarkably well, and is full of promise. The corn fields generally have suffered much, but the crop of corn is by no means so essentially ruined as some accounts have described it.

DIFFICULTY WITH MEXICO. It appears from the intimations of the administration Organs that our relations with Mexico are becoming somewhat delicate. The Republic says, "The Tehuantepec treaty is likely to be a source of national difficulty," and the Intelligencer, after the pompous manner of one speaking by "authority," gives some oracular hints to the same effect. Our present difficulty with Mexico arises out of the attempt to negotiate the Tehuantepec treaty. We will explain this matter. In 1842, Senor Garay obtained of the Republic of Mexico the grant of the exclusive right to construct an inter-oceanic communication across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. This right, after having been purchased by two British merchants, finally became the property of an American company. This company surveyed the route across the isthmus, and actual began the construction of an inter-oceanic railway. Acting upon the validity of Garay's claim, which was recognized by Mexico in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, this company purchased the right of way and expended a large amount in the construction of the rail road. Unexpectedly, the Mexican Congress annulled the grant to Garay, refused to ratify the treaty of Tehuantepec which confirmed the grant, and ordered the American company to cease the prosecution of their work. This is the origin of the present hostile negotiation between the "sister" Republics, the Department of State having taken measures to enforce the rights of American citizens. There may be a little bluster about the matter, but nothing serious can come of it, for Mexico is in no fighting condition. The difficulty will be adjusted. *Pet. Dem.*

OFFICE HOLDERS IN THE FIELD. Two years since, a fellow by the name of J. H. Clay Mudd, an emissary from Gen. Taylor's Administration, came to Washington a few days before the meeting of the Whig Convention, to urge upon Mr. Stanly to accept a nomination. It was then generally believed that the Administration, or rather the kitchen Cabinet under the control of Seward, had interfered directly in the political campaign of this District. We find that the same thing is being done now. Mr. Jennings Pigot, a Clerk in one of the Departments at Washington City, is, at this time, in Carteret county, electioneering for Stanly. He has been sent by the President, or allowed by the head of his Department to absent himself from his duties, to canvass his native county for the Federal Candidate for Congress. The immaculate Whig party have pretended to be indignant at any attempt by office-holders to interest themselves actively in partisan warfare, but one of their recent appointees is guilty of this crime himself. We only wish, however, to draw attention to the fact that office-holders under the present Administration, are electioneering for Stanly, and that a Washington City Clerk is now actively engaged in the business.

Goldsborough Patriot and Republican.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA. A large meeting was held at New Orleans on the reception of the news of the Cuban revolution, sympathizing with the patriots. Several resolutions were passed, among which we notice the two following:

"*Resolved*, That we adopt the patriotic sentiment of President Monroe, that the American people should not tolerate any interference by European Powers in the political affairs of America,

Resolved, That it is the sacred right and the imperative duty of all true American Republicans to give aid and comfort, by all legal means in their power, to the sons of Cuba, in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Old Spain, and that thereby we shall discharge, in some degree, the debt of gratitude we owe to the memories of Steuben, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Montgomery and Lafayette, and a host of other gallant spirits, who perilled their all to assist us in the time that tried men's souls."

IMPORTANT RAIL ROAD ENTERPRISE. The Mayor and Aldermen of Nashville voted on Tuesday a subscription of $50,000 stock in the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road Company as stock in the Winchester and Alabama road, which is to be immediately surveyed, put under contract, and hastened to an early completion. This will connect Nashville with the Selma road at Gunter's landing, on the Tonessee river, thence by the Alabama river, and thence by uninterrupted navigation, with the Mobile bay. When this line of improvement shall be completed, it is estimated that *Nashville will be placed within fifty-two hours of New Orleans.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Senator Butler, in his letter to the Greenville meeting, where he was invited to address the people "on the dangers of separate State secession," prays that, whatever place South Carolina may occupy in the unknown and xventful future, it will be such that "wisdom may, in her judgment, approve the dictates of honor." He reads an instructive lecture to the Rhett school as follows:

"This is a confederacy of equal sovereign States; or it has become a consolidated Union, indissoluble, except by the will of an interested majority. Should the federal government, practically assume the latter character, the Southern States must be doomed to a degraded subordination. Should it maintain the former character, the parties to the compact have their destiny in their own hands, in the unqualified right of secession—a right that never should be exercised except upon very grave occasions, and on grounds and reasons that would find their justification before the tribunal of a just history. This, in my opinion, is a right that should never be exercised *without consulting the neighbors, whose interests are to be affected by its consequences.* Where common rights are concerned, justice requires that the means of common redress should be looked to. The Southern States are no longer blind to the dangers that beset them. They are becoming roused, and agitation cannot be hushed. The danger to the Southern cause, heretofore, has been a want of union among representatives and public men of the South. With such union they could have dictated their terms. I qualify this last remark by saying they could have obtained all that they had a right to claim—a security of their constitutional rights. These divisions in the representatives in Congress will cease, because the *people* of the Southern States will not support those who are untrue to their real interests. When that change shall take place, and when Southern politicians shall be selected, as exponents of the popular will, the South will have a potential attitude to do itself justice in any way that it may determine on.

"The opinion which I have expressed, and which I shall not repeat, as to the separate secession of South Carolina, I still entertain. Assurances of co-operation may be made to her; but until she has such assurances, it is unwise in South Carolina to advertise her purpose of what she will or will not do. Let what may be said of the State, South Carolina has been a vigilant and rebuking sentinel. I know of no State that would sooner make the sacrifice of Curtius. But, in the name of common sense, let it not be a *useless sacrifice* without fairly looking to the consequences of exclusively separate State secession."

PERVERTED JUDGMENT. In a letter we received a few days ago, from a friend and correspondent, he remarks, "I am *almost* as bitterly opposed to South Carolina ultraism, nullification, and threats of secession, as I am to Seward, Van Buren, Fred. Douglas, and their bigoted, villainous and infernal followers."

There is a redeeming word in the remarks above, which so forcibly show the influences of a perverted judgment, viz: *almost*. But this is not sufficient. *Almost* means that he is *not quite* so bitterly opposed to South Carolina ultraism, as to the extreme abolition disunionists. What—feel almost as bitter against the wronged and insulted because they yield to passionate resentment, as against the aggressors, the authors of this wrong and the cause of the excitement? The position of the one is very unlike the other. The northern fanatics perpetrate wrong and robbery, unnecessarily, without cause and without provocation. South Carolina repels the aggression, with heated zeal, and, perhaps imprudent measures. But remember that she is right in principle and contends only for justice—while the other party are wrong in principle, or rather no principles at all, and contend for the right to rob, and cheat and insult, without the least provocation—not for what South Carolina *has done*, but for what she *is* and *was* ever since the formation of the Union—a slave State.

How strangely has the judgment of men become perverted in this case; how unjustly they persevere in a wrong classification of the parties. We have a case in our mind that strikes us as affording a parallel. A gentlemen is met and robbed on the highway—of course the assault was unprovoked. Now what is the judgment of those to whom the matter is related? Says one—"I despise the gentlemen *almost* as much as I do the robbers, because he got into a passion about it." Would not this be a case of perverted judgments? But in this way are he zealots of South Carolina compared with northern robbers and revolutionists. A righteous judgment would declare the one as justly subject to unqualified condemnation—while the other might, at least, be excused.

Wilmington Commercial.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES AND TRADE. The shooner Elizabeth, Capt. B. Rumley, from Newbern, bound to Charleston, put into Smithville on Friday last, on account of head winds. She is loaded with woolen goods, from the Factory of Stanley & Guion, Newbern. This is the first shipment of home-made woolen goods for the home market. Formerly, South Carolina purchased these goods from Massachusetts. Captain R. will return from Charleston to Wilmington, where he will take in a load of North Carolina Wool.

Thus are the Abolitionists putting us upon the road of independence. They have unintentionally done us much good—but for them, we would never have thought of the process above stated, or known how easily we can become our own manufacturers, and at the same time cause our enemies to feel the consequences of the wrongs inflicted upon us. We do not expect that these results will have any influence on the course of northern fanatics, but it may spur the professed friends of the Constitution at the north, to more decided and unequivocal action in vindication of the priciples of that instrument. Whatever of estrangement of feeling, or collision of interest may arise, is chargeable solely to the abolitionists of the north, and the apathy of those who have professed to be frrendly to the rights of the South, in that section. They have a chance to "redeem the time," if they will do it.

Wilmington Commercial.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA. In the case mentioned yesterday, of Dan'l Hawkins, claimed as a fugitive slave by William M. Risteaut of Baltimore county, Md., a hearing was had before U. S. Commissioner Ingraham, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, who ordered that he be sent back to his master. He left at 2 o'clock that afternoon, for Baltimore in custody of the U. S. Marshal.

There was no excitement, and David Paul Brown, the counsel for the slave, having no testimony to offer inconsistent with that adduced by the claimant, remarked that if owners would thus appear in court and make out their case in a regular manner, and by due proof, persons would find that there was no disposition on the part of the courts, such as has been attributed to them, to resist the due execution of the law. The Bulletin says:

"Some half dozen colored members of Abolition Societies, and the regular committee of the Pennsylvania State Abolition Society, were in attendance at the hearing, apparently more with a view to see that the proofs were ample and the proceedings regular, than with a desire to embarrass the case by throwing unnecessary difficulty in the way of the master obtaining his legal rights."

REVOLUTIONARY LAND CLAIMS. We perceive from an advertisement in the Savannah *Georgian*, that the heirs of the following officers of the South-Carolina Line of the Army of the Revolution, will receive some information to their advantage by directing to Gen. John P. Duval, Tallahassee, Florida, post paid:

Capt. John Goodwin.	Lieut. Thomas Dunbar.
Capt. Uriah Gudwin.	Lieut. James Field.
Capt. John Martin.	Lieut. Josiah Kolb.
Capt. Richard Mason.	Lieut. John Knap.
Capt. John Williamson.	Lieut. Daniel Cangford.
Major Ephraim Mitchell.	Lieut. Benjamin Lloyd.
Lieut. Edward Lloyd.	Lieut. Merry McGuire.
Lieut. George Ogive.	Lieut. Thomas Ousby.
Lieut. Thomas Russell.	Lieut. William Ward.
Ensign Tobias Ford.	Surgeon Frederick Lann.
Dr. Oliver Hart,	Surgeon's Mate.

PENNSYLVANIA BUTTER. Large quantities of butter, it is said, are being sent to Baltimore by the farmers of Chester county. The expense of transportation on the railroad, including the return of boxes, is one cent per pound. A great part of the butter, after reaching Baltimore, is thence forwarded to Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond, and other places in Virginia, as well as to Carolina and Georgia, where it is retailed in the markets.

We are gratified to learn that the fine steamship *South Carolina*, the first of the line destined to run between this port and Liverpool, will be launched at New York, about the 10th of September, and is expected to arrive here about the 1st of November, to take her place on the line. *Chas. Courier.*

[For the Standard.]

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, July 26, 1851.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the overruling Providence to cut off, in the full fruitfulness of youth, our late and highly esteemed fellow member, Cannon Greene, therefore be it unanimously resolved by the Philanthropic Society,

1st. That we are deeply sensible of, and unfeignedly regret, the loss that we have sustained in the death of one so young and so promising.

2d. That we believe him to have been endowed with those virtues and qualities of mind and heart, which, by a wise organization of Providence, have enabled him to win the deep and lasting attachment of his fellow members and the willing admiration of all who knew him.

3d. That we with candor and honest feeling tender to the acquaintances of the deceased, our condolence heartfelt and unassumed; and especially do we sympathize with the unfortunate family, which by this untoward event, is now depressed with sadness.

4th. That in testimony of the feeling expressed in these resolutions we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

5th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the Raleigh Standard, Turborough Press, Warrenton News, and the Newbernian, and also the afflicted family of the deceased.

EDWARD ALSTON, Jr.
GEORGE A. BRETT,
ALONZO MANNING, } Com.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, July 26, 1851.

WHEREAS, We have learned with feelings of deep sorrow, the untimely death of our late and much esteemed fellow member, Isaac B. Sanders, of Onslow County; and whereas, the sad duty devolves upon the members of the Philantropic Society, to make a final expression of regard for the deceased; Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly and reverently submit to the inscrutable ways of Providence, we truly lament that one so young and promising has been removed from the living.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the friends and relatives in the affliction which they have sustained; for it is the loss of one, the qualities of whose heart and head well entitled him to esteem and affection.

Resolved, That in token of these sentiments of regard, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased; also to the Newbernian, the Raleigh Register, and Standard, with a request for publication.

W. D. BARNES,
THOS. H. GILLIAM,
S. C. ROBERTS, } Com.

A HOPELESS MAN. "How are you, Trepid? How do you feel Mr. Trepid?"

"A great deal worse than I was, thank you; most dead I'm obliged to you; I am always worse than I was, and I don't think I was ever any better, and for the future you may always know I am worse, without asking any questions, for questions will make me worse, if nothing else does."

"Why, Mr. Trepid, what is the matter with you?"

"Nothing; I tell you in particular, but a great deal is the matter with me in general; but that's the danger, because we don't know what it is. That's what kil's people when they don't know it; that's killing me. My grandfather died of it, and so will I. The doctors don't know—they can't tell; they say I'm well enough, when I'm bad enough—so there's no help. I am going off some of these days, right after my grandfather, dying of nothing in particular but of everything in general. That's what finishes our folks."

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the able and accomplished United States Senator, arrived in town on Saturday evening last, on a visit to Gen. Cass and other friends in our city. His numerous admirers throughout the Union will be glad to learn that the Judge is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. *Detroit Free Press.*

BANK OF WASHINGTON. This new Bank, chartered by the last Legislature, has gone into operation. Martin Stevenson, Esq., of New-Berne, has been chosen Cashier, and James H. McCluer, of Greenville, Teller.

RAIN. We had a good season here on Tuesday and Wednesday, and there have been copious rains all around us, which will yet have a salutary effect on a great portion of the corn crop in this neighborhood. *Salem Press.*

MARRIED,

In Burleson County, Texas, on Wednesday, the 11th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. N. F. Gray, of Raleigh, N. C. to Miss Martha A., youngest daughter of James Cooper, Esq. of Washington County, Texas.

DIED,

In Guilford, on the 23rd July, Thaddeus Gardener, aged 77 years.

In Greensborough, on the 21st July, Jacob Armfield, about the middle age of life.

In Richmond, Va., on the 16th July, Mrs. Winifred Norwood, wife of the Rev. William Norwood.

In Fayetteville, recently Mr. Ashley Hamilton, aged about 35 years.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Wright, Esq., in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Mrs. Eliza M. Matthews, relict of the late John Matthews.

On Merrick's Creek, New Hanover County, on the 21st inst., of consumption, Miss Elizabeth Deal, in the 27th year of her age.

In Salisbury, on the 28th inst., Clara Virginia, aged 14 months, only daughter of Wm. M., and Angelina A. Barker.

Near Aberdeen, Miss., on the 17th ult., Mrs. Amelia Whitfield, aged 18 years, consort of Needham A. Whitfield.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, July 31. Bacon at from 8 to 12½ according to quality; corn, 1,500 bushels from Hyde County, sold at 62½ cents per bushel; flour, none but Northern in market and selling at $5 to $7 75; nothing doing in river lumber; considerable demand for a good article of dressed red oak hhd. staves, and will command from $17 to $18 per thousand; white oak barrel staves and heading also wanted. The Journal says of Naval Stores: Our last week's review showed a decline of 5 cents per barrel for yellow turpentine on previous quotations. Our last quotations were maintained until Monday, when a still further decline of 12½ a 15 cents for yellow and 25 cents per bbl. for virgin dip took place, and sales of about 1,650 barrels were made at this decline, nearly all at the highest figure. On Tuesday, however, prices again advanced 5 cents on yellow dip, and the sales since then have been more steady. 678 bbls. sold at $2 25 for yellow, $2 75 for virgin; 100 do. at $1 12½ for yellow; 1,350 at $2 10 do., $2 50 for virgin, and 1,569 barrels at $2 15 for yellow and $2 50 for virgin dip, per 280 lbs., closing to-day at latter prices for 669 bbls. The week's sales foot up about 3697 bbls. *Spirits Turpentine.* The sales of this article have been somewhat light since our last report, and we are unable to come at the amount. Prices have, however, given way ½ cent per gallon, and we quote for sales since this day week, at 26 cents per gallon, with no great disposition amongst buyers to purchase at this price, to-day. *Rosin.* Not much doing in any quality, No. 3 at 95 100 cents per bbl., No. 2 neglected, No. 1 at $2 to $2 50 per bbl. nominal. There have been no receipts of Tar.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 2. Owing to the dry weather very little produce coming in. Our market is quite bare of Flour—sales of New, from the wagons, at $6 cash, and even higher prices would have been paid yesterday if there had been any in. Bacon is scarce and sales of 2000 pounds, hog'round, at 13½ and 13½cts. We hear of another sale, 2000 pounds, Sides and Hams at 14 cts.—all for cash. Sales of N. C. Lard at 14 cts., which is very scarce. Corn is more freely offered with sales at 90 and 95 cts. Cotton is lower—sales at 6½ and 7 cents. *Carolinian.*

PETERSBURG, August 1. The late rain has not affected the Tobacco market. Prices have been well sustained, and all descriptions are eagerly sought. The stock on hand is rapidly diminishing. Common lugs $4 50 to $5 50—good to fine lugs $5 50 to $8—shipping leaf $7 50 to $13—manufacturing $12 50 to $16. The cotton market depressed, and sales at 6½ to 8 cents. Prime red and white wheat 90 to 95 cents; corn firmly held at 85 cents.

NEW YORK, August 1. Flour is firm and active. Sales of 5,000 barrels at $4 06 a $4 12 for State brands, and $4 25 a $4 37½ for southern. Sales of wheat at 91 cents for prime white, and southern ditto at 91 cents. Corn dearer. Sales of mixed at 56 cents, and yellow at 58 cents. Cotton is unchanged with moderate sales. Whisky 24½ to 25 cents.

From the Carolinian.

TO MISS W. H. B——, OF FAYETTEVILLE.

"Memie" there dwelt within my heart
Fond memories of the past,
And golden visions throng around,
Too bright, too pure to last.

"Memie" before life's cruel touch,
These visions melt away,
Like frosts before the morning sun,
Or clouds of early day.

But yet I cannot cease to dream,
Nor airy castles build,
Nor with the sun-light of thy smile,
My fancy domes to gild.

Long-cherished scenes and objects dear,
Pass by in bright array,
Of times when joy and hope were young,
And all around were gay.

The crowded room, the lonely walk,
The starlit vault above,
Fair "Diana" with her silver horn,
All whisper me of Love.

Then "Memie" bid me not awake
To find these visions fled,
Or friends changed by the lapse of time,
Or numbered with the dead.

But as I wander forth alone,
Where'er my lot may be,
Still "Memie" let my heart dream on
Of youthful days and thee.

B.

Louisburg, N. C., July 18, 1851.

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

REALLY TRUTH IS STRANGE!

The departed month of July brought

JOY TO THOUSANDS,

Who, with the dissolution of the past month, "bade good-bye" to all timid apprehensions of a failure, and boldly advancing their suit at the

SHRINE OF FORTUNE,

Determined henceforth to seek riches only at that

EXHAUSTLESS MINE OF WEALTH,

PYFER & CO.

The Old Established and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

ALL FORMER TIMES TOTALLY ECLIPSED:

TRULY BRILLIANT LUCK.

A few dollars often realize a fortune!

$30,000 on a Whole Ticket sent to a gentleman in Illinois;—he ordered a Package, paid $130 for it, and drew $30,000. This is no wonder, however, as he purchased from the far-famed House of PYFER & CO.

$20,000, sent to Alabama.
$15,000, sent to Virginia.
$10,000, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, sent to

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR A DEEP INTERESTED PARTY.

AT GREENVILLE, PIT CO., N. C.

THE Steam Saw Mill property, situated on the Tar River, in Pitt county, about 12 miles above Greenville, and 3 miles from Falkland Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, consisting of a Saw Mill, Engine and Boiler, Shingle Machine, Edger, Trimmer, Planer, Matcher, Moulding Machine, Lath Machine, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, &c., &c., all in good order and nearly new. Also, a Dwelling House, Store House, Stable, Carpenter Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Tools, &c., &c. Also, a Tract of Land containing about 300 acres, 150 of which are cleared and under fence, and the balance covered with valuable timber. Also, a Tract of Land containing about 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared and under fence, and the balance covered with valuable timber. Also, a Tract of Land containing about 50 acres, 30